SPOKANE COUNTY HEALTH DISTRICT
Inter-Office Communication

DATE: January 16,1984

TO: Dr. Luther

FROM: Dennis Kroll

SUBJECT: Superfund Sites in Spokane County

As you are aware the following sites in Spokane County have been reviewed by the Department of Ecology and met the criteria for qualifying within the E.P.A. Superfund designation:

Argonne Road - Bonenko Septage Disposal
Colbert Landfill
Greenacres - (b)(6) ; Well - Near "Old" County Landfill
Kaiser, Mead - Cyanide in Private Wells

Please note the attached responses from John Little, D.O.E., regarding the status of each site.

The Bonenko Septage Disposal Site continues to be a suspected source for the chlorinated organic solvents found in three private wells, ((b)(6) and (b)(6)

Pursuant to the Federal Register regarding E.P.A. classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities and Practices, SCHD is requiring the owners of the Bonenko site to submit an Environmental Assessment as a condition of retaining a 1984 renewal permit, for operating the Septage disposal facility. (We are requiring the same Environmental Assessment as a permit renewal condition for all Septage Disposal Sites in Spokane County.

Colbert — The consultant for the Colbert Landfill, George Maddox, will have sufficient data in late 1984 to conclude the degree of on-going monitoring which will need to be conducted and whether or not the landfill site will need to be covered with a bentonite type of capping, or other material.

Greenacres — The effects of the Old Greenacres Landfill leachate which is the suspected contaminated source to the (b)(6) ; well, has not yet had any apparent impact on the Spokane Rathdrum aquifer. This is due to the dilution affect of the aquifer and/or the (b)(6) s well is suspected as not being within the Spokane/Rathdrum aquifer.

SCHD will continue to monitor and when D.O.E. and E.P.A. provide the necessary funds more monitoring wells can be installed.

Kaiser-Mead

Nearly all the affected residents in the groundwater area downgradient of the Kaiser-Mead industrial plant were connected to alternative public water drinking water sources.

These sources have been periodically sampled and found to be less than the .2 mg/liter CN (free cyanide) as a noted safe criterion originally published in the Public Health Service Drinking Water Standard of 1962. (This same standard is deemed applicable according to the July 25,1979 Federal Register.)

Kaiser-Mead continues to send us their on-going monitoring reports from the various on-site testwells to determine any trends in concentration or migration of Cyanide from the "capped" potling pile which is the cyanide source.

c: Daryl Way
John Anicetti

DK:jf